

THE "GREAT SILK WAY" FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL TOURISM IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract

In article is considered development of the tourism in Uzbekistan. The tourism promotes the development of the many branches public facilities. Cultural and history facility present itself collection monument material and spiritual culture, created in process of the history development given territory and being object of the tourist interest. Uzbekistan is located on crossroad many transport artery, but signifies the most important tourist route. Costs to recall that here lay the Great silk way, played significant role in integrations of the Orient and West. The State actively assists the development international and national tourism in Uzbekistan.

MAIN PART

In each country tourism are developed in accordance with practice of the show that or other remarkable sight.

The Influence of the tourism on safety history and architectural buildings and monument enormous and зачастую negative. Much years in Italia was a locked tourist for visit Pizan tower, in Rome exists the threat of the destruction of the Senate, is limited number of the tourist visit Vatican city. The Egyptian pyramids, many monuments of the average ages are found before threat of the destruction because of exhaust gas. The large number of the tourists visit can even bring appearance of mildew and fungus and bring the object of the show about closing.

In list monument, subjecting to reconstruction and restorations within the framework of state program is included beside 170 units, protected by state (the order 500 objects). The monuments portioned on two main groups: " monuments to prominent value or particularly typical of the art of building region, residing in extremely unsatisfactory or emergency condition, giving interest for cultural - a cognitive use (the museum, exhibitions, excursion show) - church, temple's complexes and etc. For recovering monument this groups practically no possibilities of attraction of the significant lump embedding, except state and local

budgetary support with participation of the commune's believers.

Monuments, which also present big cultural - a cognitive interest, but at the same time have a possibility tourist and the other, connected with him function - a tourist use - a buildings, изначально intended for commercial integer (the hotels, trade rows, commissaries), or buildings, purpose which does not disagree commercial tourist use (the dwellings, complexes, economic buildings).

For recovering the historian - a cultural monument can be used municipal borrow (the issue bond). The Analysis of the structure of the money mass in region shows that he in 1, 5 - 2 times can exceed state financing i.e. give 15 - 20 % facilities. However draft on funds people must be supported their participation in control program reconstruction historian-cultural monument Uzbekistan.

The Great silk way this своеобразный phenomenon to histories of the development mankind, its longings to association and exchange cultural value, conquests territorial space and sales market for goods, as well as tourist services. This largest transcontinental trade way interfaced Europe and Asia and in бывшие times spread from antique Rome before the old of the capital to Japan Plank. Trade between Orient and West was winnowed with immemorial times, but this was a separate length of the future great way. Arising the business relations in многом

promoted the development in mountain of the Central Asia of occurrence semiprecious stones.

History begin great pathway, bound караванные way, laid from Central Asia on West and South, and roads, leading from China in East Turkestan, refer to medium of the second age before our era, when for Chinese was for the first time open West edge - a country to Central Asia. This way never was a united pathway, but comprised of itself different routes, which bifurcated, like crone powerful tree. So, one of the main of the roads, crossing Asia with orient on west, began in capital ancient China Chanyuan and followed before its northwest borders along desert Gobi, through Tarimsk pool, on East Turkistan hereinafter. Pass over through pull-shani, a part caravan went through Fergana valley and Tashkent oasis in Samarkand - a capital of Sogdiana, Buhara, Khorezm, hereinafter to coast Kaspiya. A Part caravan from Samarkand kept the way in Baktriy and through valley Kashkadaria left to Termez, whence, переправившись through Amudaria, moved on South in Baktry and India. The Other branch of the road from Tarima bent around the desert Takla-is Dipped with south and through Khotan and Yarkend guided to Baktry (north Afghanistan) and Merv, whence through Percy, Syria got to Mediterranean and a part goods by sea fell into Rome and Greece.

The Silk was though and the main, but far from single goods, which was carried on transcontinental way. From Central Asia вывозились the horse car, camels more valuing in China, military equipment, gold and silver, semiprecious stones and products from glass, skin and wool, ковры and etc. From China caravans carried the porcelain and metallic dishes, varnished products and make-up, tea and fig. On Great silk way moved not only trade caravans, on he spread the cultural achievements folk, spiritual value, religious ideas. The Buddhism was alongside with the other religion of Kushansk Kingdom and thence spread before China. In the first ages of our era from Small Asia penetrated the Christian. The Severe warriors of the Arabic caliphate in VII age have brought the teaching of the Islam. On road, laid merchant and preacher, from Mongolian steppes before European plains were rolled

hordes Chingisha. From most heart of the Great silk way - Samarkand began their own marches great millenary leader medieval Orient Amir Temur.

On caravan road on length century traveled the scientist, researchers, missionaries. From travel notes and scientific works of the Chinese monk Northi Czyana and Venetian merchant Mark Polo, Arabic traveler merchant Ahmed ibn Fadlana and Bavarian warrior Shilitberger, Hungarian researcher Arminiya Vamberi and Swedish geographer is Wreathed Hedin, Russian scientist Aleksey Fedchenko and French journalist Elly Mayar, American geologist Rafael Pampelli and French traveler Zhozefa Marten, we are aware of histories folk, inhabited country, lain along Great silk way, their custom and disposition. The Project "Silk way", begin which was in 1994 as one should, is directed on rebirth of the tourism on this древнем route, on which passed the Mark a Polo. The Silk way spreads on 12 thousand km from Asia before Europe, and 22 countries have united for its realization of their own effort: Armenia, Azerbaijan, China, Egypt, load; embark; stevedore, Greece, Iran, Italy, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Pakistan, Korea, Federation Of Russia, Syria, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Turkey and Uzbekistan. Joint activity on advancement of this project is concluded in undertaking seminar, issue of the brochure and видеофильма. The Project "Way slave", commenced in 1995 within the framework of declared Organization United Nation of the International year to tolerances, is directed on stimulation of the development of the tourism in west-African country. Its direct task is a restoration monument, enrichment history muse and organization on elected directing market of the joint advertising campaigns, which allow the foreign visitor to get acquainted with historian of these countries and find their own root. The Projects on moving the tourism history city, located on way of the Great Silk way provides сосредоточить financial and organizing efforts on city, which on its historian - cultural importance and node position on маршрутных route is a potential centre of the development of the international tourism and claim attention many organization, in accordance with development of the tourism.

LITERATURE

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